2: Oberg, Kalervo. The Terena and the Caduveo of Southern Mato Grosso, Brazil. Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Social Anthropology, Publication No. 9, Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1949.

Pp. vi, 72; 24 end plates; 4 maps; 2 charts.

HRAF copy.

/Omitted from file: pp. 52-68 and plates 12-24 containing data on the Caduveo./

/This brief monograph outlines the changes in Terena culture resulting from contact and interaction with the Caduveo, other Indians who are culturally different from the Terena, and eventually with Brazilian culture. The changes in social structure are presented through discussion of the economy, kinship, social stratification, religion, recreational activities, and life cycles of Chaco days and present-day Terena in southern Mato Grosso, Brazil. Case histories of various individuals representing different occupational groups and intensive data on the village of Bananal are included "in order to obtain more intimate

2: Oberg, Kalervo.

understanding of present-day Terena." However, there is little explanation of the sampling or other research techniques used. The author simply indicates that the present-day data is based on field work, while the data of the historical period was taken from Spanish, Portuguese, and French documents, in addition to the Handbook of South American Indians.

The sections on economy and religion are more adequately covered than the other sections. This source provides a useful way to orient oneself to the culture and especially to place future research in its historical and changing context. /

Field date: 1946-47
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1965

3: Oliveira, Roberto Cardoso de. O Processo de Assimilação dos Terêna /The Process of Assimilation of the Terena/. Preface by Darcy Ribeiro. Museu Nacional, Serie Livros, I. Rio de Janeiro: Museu Nacional, 1960.

Pp. 166; frontispiece; 14 plates; 2 figures; 2 maps; bibliography; index. /HRAF MS: pp. i-iii, 1-219/.

University of Wisconsin: F2520.1.T45.04. DLC: F2520.1 T45055. DLC card no.: 64-51762.

Translated from the Portuguese for the Human Relations Area Files by Ariane Brunel.

/This source attempts to record and interpret the processes of social interaction between Terena and Brazilian society, with the ultimate goal of determining the operative socio-cultural mechanisms that have affected the more specific process the author calls assimilation. In recording these processes of social interaction the author has adopted the following methods: (1) the reconstruction of pre-European tribal life based on information provided by the old men of the tribe in conjunction with the facts of daily life actually observed; (2) the comparison of different communities where European-Indian contacts have been extensive; and (3) the collection of "case histories" to show the extent and nature of contact change. The author gathered his data for the study from approximately eight months of relatively discontinuous field work, four of which were spent in the aldea of Cachoeirinha, a 'representative' Terena community, and the remainder in eleven other Terena aldeas, including Aldeinha, a Terena suburb of the city of Aquidauana, and in the Brazilian cities of Campo Grande, Aquidauana and Miranda. The information gathered from the above is organized for presentation into eight chapters which give a brief identification of the Terena as a Guana subgroup; the Mbaya-Guana "symbiotic" relationship which existed for many years; a brief account of the traditional Terena-Guana culture; a study of the Brazilian settlement pattern in southern Mato Grosso, and their effect on the modification of the regional native situation;

3: Oliveira, Roberto Cardoso de.

a record of the most significant episodes in the history of each Terena local group (as obtained from older Terena informants and supplemented by documentary research), with a comparative examination of these data in an attempt to ascertain the emerging variables so as to indicate the pattern of modern tribal behavior: acculturation and mobility as two facets of the assimilation process: and finally the mechanisms of assimilation themselves which the author bases in part on the theory of Daniel Glaser which includes the situation of "segrated," "marginal," "desegrated," and "assimilated" as sociological categories arranged in a "continuum" by means of which the dynamics of ethnic identification can be understood. The author's conclusions to this study are summarized on pages 216-219 of the text.

It should be noted in this source that most of the data presented pertain to the Terena living in their native aldeas or to the urbanized Indians, with only scant information on the "detribalized" Terena living on the Brazilian farms or fazendas.

The bibliography and index will be found only in the foreign text, cat. 116, pp. 155-160 and 161-166 respectively./

Field dates: 1955-1958
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4,5
Processed in 1966-1968

4: Baldus, Herbert. Die Erbfolge der Häuptlinge bei den Tereno /The Succession of the Chiefs among the Terena/. Ethnologischer Anzeiger, Vol. 4, Pt. 2, pp. 38-42. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1944.

Yale: Xd21 E84 4. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-8/.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Shelton Hicock.

/This is a study of the succession to chieftainship of the Terena living near Miranda in the southern part of the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. The field work was undertaken by the author in February 1934, with the assistance of a native informant, José Correia (Kalapité or Nakilí being the native name), chief of the village of Mureira, whose family history pertinent to the office of chief and prior to his succession to chieftainship presumably provides the basis on which the author establishes his criteria for his "order" of succession. It is interesting to note that in this "order" of succession it is the oldest among the chief's sons and his brother's sons that inherit the office, and in the succeeding order always the oldest of the chief's eligible relatives (see category 116; p. 6).

In addition to the primary focus of this study the author also presents incidental data on such aspects of Terena ethnography as names and naming, eschatology, conception and pregnancy, marriage regulations and arrangements, and kinship terminology and relationships./

Field date: 1934
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1966-1968

5: Rohde, Richard. Einige Notizen über den Indianerstamm der Terenos /Some Notes on the Terena Indian Tribe/. Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Vol. 20, pp. 404-409. Berlin, 1885.

Yale: E10 G415 1885. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-7/.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Shelton Hicock.

/This work consists of some scattered ethnographic notes on the Terena Indians living west of the Brazilian city of Miranda toward the Bolivian border. Most of the notes deal with the material culture of the people--pottery making, basketry, clothing, weaving, trade with Miranda, etc., but there is also some information on marriage customs, religious festivals (the festival of the seven stars and the Mainu), and political organization. This latter aspect is particularly interesting since Rohde seems to have been one of the few Europeans to have commented on and actually met a supreme chief of the Terena. Later sources in this file indicate that there may have been a "paramount" chief at one time, but apparently this portion did not exist at the time of these works were written, for in practically all instances their immediate concern was with chieftainship at the village level./

Field date: 1884
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1966-1968

6: Oliveira, Roberto Cardoso de. Marriage and Terena Tribal Solidarity: An Essay in Structural Analysis. American Indigena, Vol. 21, pp. 233-252. Mexico: Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, 1961.

HRAF copy.

/This article is a structural analysis of the Terena marriage and social stratification systems, based on field work in 1955-58, under the auspices of the Indian Protective Service and the Division of Anthropology of the National Museum of Brazil. The author considers the Terena marriage and social stratification systems as two major structural elements which have promoted social solidarity among the Terena people and made the survival of Terena culture possible despite a history of relocation from Paraguayan Chaco to Brazilian Mato Grosso.

Since there are no written data of pre-nineteenth century Terena, Oliveira gathered his ethnographic data through interviews with older Terenans, by evoking their memories of tribal society, which has long since ceased to exist.

This social anthropological study of Terena is one of the few studies of Terena based on field work., It was originally written in Portuguese and has

6: Oliveira, Roberto Cardoso de.

been translated into English by Dale W. Kietzman. Although some misspellings and typographical errors can be found, the data seem reliable and interesting. /

Field date: 1955-1958
Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1965

7: Bach, J. Datos sobre los Indios Terenas de Miranda /Data on the Terena Indians of Miranda/. Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina, Vol. 82, pp. 87-94. Buenos Aires, 1916.

Yale: Argentina A61 65 81-82. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-10/.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Sydney Muirden.

/This source is composed of numerous brief ethnographic notes concerning the Terena living in the vicinity of Miranda in southern Brazil. The notes were gathered by the author during his visit to them in the last decade of the 19th century. Some of the more lengthy items of information concern marriage, birth, death, the chieftainship, population figures and names of several Terena villages (aldeas), games, dances, and a brief listing of Terena vocabulary.

The editor notes that after Bach turned over his notes to them in 1898, he set out on a new trip to the Mato Grosso and was never heard from again./

Field date: 1898
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Businessman-5
Processed in 1966-1968